collects no more than is necessary for its pusposes on strict principles of economy?

Mr. SIMMONS. It would be if the States had the conattutional power to collect duties upon imports. My priaciple is, that the government collect our revenues by duties upon imports; and if the government sees fit, let it go into the bands of the States as agents to make internal

go into the bands of the States as agents to make internal improvements.

Mr. LETCHER. Let us see how that would work. The gentlessan's policy is, that the revenues should be collected and be returned to the States for purposes of internal improvement. Is it not far better to leave the people with the money in their pockets than to collect and return it to fit them diminished by the costs and charges attending such a process? Besides, what is the limit upon the federal government in the collection of revenue? Is it not to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the federal government, and not of the States? There is the power, and there is the limitation upon its exercise; but, instead of that, the gentleman would have this limitation stricken out, and would have this to be a great central absolute government, to collect what it pleases, and distribute it as it pleases. And besides that, after this revenue is collected, could you return it in the same proportions to the pockets from which it came? Could those who paid this revenue into the government get back the pro-rate share which they have paid? You could not return it in the same way; and the result would be, that you would collect from the people of my State, (for example,) and give to the people of your State that which is absolutely the property of my people, and which this government had no right to demand from them. It could not be otherwise. It is obliged to be so; and whenever you place this federal government in that position, I would not give that [snapping his finger] for the rights of the States. But my friend, I take it, is a regular old-fashioned federalist. How is that, my friend?

Mr. SIMMONS. Very likely.

Mr. LETCHER. I judged so. And I judged so from some bills which I have seen prepared by him in this House, which shows that he is for breaking down the State authority, and overriding it by the power of the federal government. At this very time he has a bill which he proposes to introduce into this House wh provements.
Mr. LETCHER. Let us see how that would work. The

ed on by railroads.
Mr. LETCHER. Then the gentleman acknowledges that

on interiors. Applied to the same commerce carried on by railroads.

Mr. LETCHER. Then the gentleman acknowledges that he has a bill which proposes to lavest the tederal government with power to supervise and control State railroads, their mode of running, their time of running, and every them are the power to regulate the sort asid. What classes of the federal control that sort I said. What classes of the federal control that sort I said. What classes of the federal control that on the power to regulate the authority under which be claims to exercise the power to go into the State of Virgina, by government officers, and control the railroads interest of that State?

Mr. SIMMONS. I that so been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, by Oblef Justice Marshall, that the power of the general government includes within it the power to regulate the instruments of commerce so far as to determine how vessels should be manued, &c. Now, then, if Cougress has the power to regulate commerce among the States, that rimplies the power to regulate commerce among the States, that rimplies the power to regulate commerce and if the instruments of State commerce, and if the instruments of State commerce, have become railroads instead of canals and rivers, and the courts have Levided also that commerce ones intercourse, and that they have the right to require the states. They are our great national channels of commerce from cands and rivers to railroads, can change the constitution was made, and changed the channels and intruments of commerce for very the power to regulate commerce for very the power to regulate the instruments of commerce and rivers to railroads, can change the constitution was made, and changed the channels and intruments of commerce for the power of the state of the state of the power of the state of the power of the state of the power of the sta

Now, I had no idea on earth that any gentleman went so far. I had no notion that my friend from New York, as he grew older, grew worse in his federalism. I had supposed that, with the lights before him, the scales would have long since fallen from his eyes. I had thought, from the gentleman's frequent references to Mr. Jefferson, that he was on the high road to the great temple of democracy, and that he would, sooner or later, become himself one of us; but I give him up to-night. After his theory with regard to the right of the federal government over the States, I have no earthly hope of him; and I think he is about as bad a piece of material to make a democrat out of as any other piece of material to make a democratic piece rt. Now, I had no idea on earth that any gentleman went

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirty-Fourth Congress-First Session. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

SENATE.

June, 1857, reported that the committee had met, and, after fall and free conference, had been unable to agree. He target fall and free conference, had been unable to agree. He target the fall and free conference, had been unable to agree. He target the fall that had not been reached in the had not been reached in the House recede from some of the Senate amendments, and the House recede from some of theirs. This would leave but a few points of disagreement, and ou those he would move that the follower fall that had not been reached in the House from some of theirs. This would leave but a few points of disagreement, and ou those he would move that the fill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th mittee of conference. The motion was agreed to. mittee of conference. The motion was agreed to.

mittee of conterence. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H., in connexion with the same subject, moved to take up the joint resolution from the House of Representatives giving an increased compensation to all laborers in the employment of the executive and legislative departments of the government in the city of Washington; which was agreed to, and the joint resolution, after having been agreeded was read a third time and respect to the continue the land offices at Vingennes, Indiana, and to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the States

on motion by Mr. BAYARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him on the 13th instant, directing the Secretary of the Senate to Office appropriation bill.

B. Ruth, mother of Joseph S. Ruth, deceased, the sum of \$2,500 in full for his services in preparing for publication the observations on terrestrial magnetism, made at the observatory of the Girard College, and published under the orders of the Senate of the 11th and 12th of February, Mr. EVANS moved that the resolution been served to the served served to the

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses

of the Senate; which was agreed to.

Mr. E. subsequently reported the resolution without amendment, and recommended its adoption.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives making an appropriation for the survey of the so-thern boundary line of Kansas Territory, reported it without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; and no objection being made, it was read a third

time and passed.

Mr. PEARUE, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the joint resolution from the House of Representatives extending the time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims, reported it with an amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; and the amendment

ime and passed.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to whom Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the army appropriation bill, with the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate thereto, reported it back, and recommended that the Senate insist on its amendment and disagree to the amendment of the House; which was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 10. [The disagreement is on the Kansas proviso before alluded to.]

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Cosmittee of the provision of the committee on the District of Cosmit of the provision of the committee on the District of Cosmit of the provision of the committee on the District of Cosmit of the provision of the committee on the District of Cosmit of the Committee on the District of Cosmit of the Cosmi

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the memorials of certain a popropriation for surveying and grading Pennsylvania avenue, between the Capitol and Eleventh street, and of property-holders on Virginia avenue, praying an appropriation for grading and improving that avenue, submitted adverse reports on both memorials; which were concurred in.

Mr. PEARCE from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1857, submitted a report; which was agreed to.

The CHAIR decided that the word "reconsider," in the sense of the constitution, means merely to re-examine and vote upon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the sense of the cupon again; and therefore a vetoed bill stands in the s

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

memory and the second property and the uniform the Senate adjurant to-day, it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day, it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day, it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day, it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day, it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day, it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day it be to meet on the senate adjurant to-day at nine o'clock; and that none but appropriation bills, from the senate adjurant to the senate resumed the consideration of the bill making additional appropriations for the senate resumed the consideration of the bill, and the result was proposed to the consideration of the bill, and the result was proposed to the senate on the day at the senate and the result was proposed to the consideration of the bill, and the result was proposed to the senate on the day at the senate and the result was proposed to the consideration of the bill, and the result was proposed to the senate on the senate and the result was proposed to the senate on the days of the senate and the result was proposed to the senate and the result was proposed to the senate and the result was proposed to the senate of the senate and the result was proposed to the senate of the senate result was proposed to the senate and the result was proposed to the senate of the senate and the result was proposed to the senate of the senate and the result was pro

tions.

The question being taken, "Shall the bill pass, the ob-

Mr. WELLER subsequently moved that this vote be re-

considered; and the motion was entered on the journal. LIGHT-HOUSE BULL.

the consideration of the bill from the House of Representa- agree. A second committee was appointed. tives making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes; which, after having been amended, was read a third time and passed.

ARMY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS. Mr. HUNTER, from the committee of conference on the listagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments. Mr. W. explained that the committee had met, and, after

June, 1857, was taken up and considered until four o'clock

mended, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. WADE presented the petition of Daniel Ammon, praying to be allowed the pay of a master in the navy for services rendered in that grade previous to his promotion, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented a petition from citizens of the United States, setting forth that the repeal of the naturalization is awa at this time would tend to remove the cause of many greances attengthen our republican institutions, and advance the cause of humanity; and praying that some change in the present agstem may be made.

Mr. C., in presenting the petition, briefly expressed his views on the subject, and moved that the petition lie on the table; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. DODGE moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives for the rolled of Talbot C. Dousman; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

An and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. TOOMBS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for he limited states in the State of California, in the case of sickness or disability of the judges of the district courts; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. TOOMBS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the district; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. TOOMBS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the invite courts; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. TOOMBS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the invite courts; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. TOOMBS, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the invite courts; which was agreed and passed

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following bills were taken up, considered, and passed: House bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular sys-

House bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular sys-tems of the United States.

House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters, for the year ending June 30, 1857.

House bill to extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city of Washington over the lower Eastern Branch, or

navy yard bridge, and to regulate travel upon the uppe Eastern Branch, or Benning's bridge, and for other pur

The Senate proceeded to reconsider the vote on the pas-sage of the bill from the House of Representatives for con-tinuing the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, in the

having been agreed to, the joint resolution was read a third Mississippi river, the President's objections to the contrary 1831, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times not withstanding.

On motion of Mr. GIDDINGS, or Obio, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haven, of New York, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar. After disposing of a number of bills, the committee rose and reported its action to the House, when the following bills were passed:

A bill for the relief of Amos B. Corwine.

A bill for the relief of George H. Giddings, contractor for carrying the United States mail on route No. 12,900.

Senate bill for the relief of John H. Scranton and James M. Hunt.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolu-tion of the House of the 4th inst. requesting information as to the pardoning of Drayton and Sayers by President

bee.
An act granting a pension to Nancy M. Gunsally, for merly widow of Lyman M. Richmond, deceased. merly widow of Lyman M. Richmond, deceased.

An actgranting five years' half-pay to Mrs. Ann Turner,
widow of Elbert Turner, deceased.

An act for the relief of Franck Taylor.

An act for the relief of Ambrone Lanfear, of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Eliza B. McNeill.

Fig. 19. DALLY UNION

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Fig. 29. DALLY UNION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in the United States in the United States in answer to a resolution of the United States in the United St An act for the relief of John M. Rotton.

An act for the relief of Anthony Rankin, of Tennessee.

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An act for the relief of Anthony Rankin, of Tennessee.

An act for the relief of Sally T. Mathews.

An act for the relief of John M. McIntosh.

An act for the relief of John M. McIntosh.

An act for the relief of Isaac Cook and others.

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An act for the relief of John Sally T. Mathews.

An act for the relief of Isaac Cook and others.

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An act for the relief of Isaac Cook and others.

An act granting a pension to Benjamin Berry, a solder of the revolution.

An act granting a revolutionary pension to Sarah Blount.

An act for the relief of Rebecca Halsey, widow of Zephaniah Halsey, an officer of the revolution.

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An act granting a pension to Nancy M. Gunsally, fermerly widow of Lyman M. Richmond, deceased.

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An act granting a pension to Nancy B. W. Gunsally, fermerly widow of Lyman M. Richmond, deceased.

An act granting a pension to Nancy B. W. Gunsally, fermerly widow

to the prevate calcular. After disposing of a number of boiling recommittee one and regreted as action to the carried of boiling regreted and carried of boiling recommittee of the anti-prevalence and the carried of boiling recommittee of the carried of the carried of the second of the fluid of the carried of self-defence, and is inculcated by that glorious Declaration of Independence which brought America into existence as an independent nation. It asserts that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever the governed of the governed; and that whenever the governed. This is strange, indeed. Yet it is true—too true. Surely men who pretend to like injustice so little should have some regard for the rights and feelings of others. A persecution of the governed; and that whenever the governed of the results of the resu

ces laxativeness and spasms, and in two hours after the attack, the animal is dead. The farmers call the disease holera. Mr. A. C. H. Cone has lost 300 and Mr. L. B. Clarkson over 200 hogs by this complaint, which is so fa tal that only about ten in a hundred attacked recover.

phere-that is, in void-the cold is estimated to be about 0 degrees below zero. The line of perpetual frost at the equator is set down at 15,000 feet altitude, between the ropics at 13,000; between the altitudes of 40 and 50 degrees, from 9,000 to 4,000 feet. MEMPHIS AND ONIO RAILROAD.—The common council of

METROROLOGICAL .- Beyond the regions of the atmos

Memphis has anthorized a loan of \$70,000 to the above road, on good security, for the completion of the said road twenty-four and three-fourth miles, to the junction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad

Horrible Accident .- Mr. Anderson Short, of Copiah county, Mississippi, was out with some of his neighbors on a "drive," when a deer having been started he put

An act for the relief of Hainhal M. Lounsbury.
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